

1998 TOPEX/Poseidon/Jason-1 Science Working Team Meeting

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Observations from Long-Term Performance Monitoring of the TOPEX Radar Altimeter

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From the August 1992 launch to the present, we have conducted performance analysis and engineering assessment for the TOPEX radar altimeter. We continually update entire-mission databases containing: i) on-board engineering parameters such as temperatures, voltages, and currents; ii) internal calibration mode indications of bias changes in range (Figure 1) and power estimates; and iii) global over-ocean averages of geophysical quantities such as significant waveheight (SWH) and such as the ocean surface radar backscattering cross-section (σ_0) depicted in Figures 2 and 3.

For some time, we have seen an apparent increase in the TOPEX cycle-average SWH (Figure 4), amounting now to an increase of about 10% >from our earlier mission value of about 2.8 m. Recently several investigators have reported that the TOPEX SWH is increasing relative to ERS-2 and to ocean buoy measurements. Detailed examination of early-mission TOPEX waveforms and recent waveforms show distinct change in the waveforms' leading edge, as seen in Figures 5 and 6. We examined the past six years of waveform data from an internal calibration mode (Cal 1) which samples the altimeter's point target response (PTR), and found that the PTR sidelobes are apparently greater now than at the start of the mission indicating a slow drift (gradual change) with time. On 08 September 1998, a special command sequence operated the TOPEX altimeter in a special test mode (Cal Sweep) giving a more detailed view of the PTR than is obtained from the normal Cal 1. The September 1998 Cal Sweep data were compared with similar data >from a 1991 preflight Cal Sweep, and this Cal Sweep comparison confirms in more detail the PTR changes shown by the Cal 1 data (Figures 7 and 8).

Modeling studies indicate that the apparent PTR changes can account for most of the increase in the TOPEX SWH estimate (Figure 9), and our modeling corresponds with the recent waveforms. That is, the SWH increase is not real, but is the result of a systematic drift within the altimeter. Our modeling indicates about a centimeter change in TOPEX range estimates as a result solely of the PTR changes seen to date (Figure 10). However, there will be an additional change in TOPEX ranges because the electromagnetic bias (EM bias) correction is a function of the SWH (Figure 11); an erroneously large SWH estimate will produce too large an EM bias correction. The resulting net error is the sum of the PTR change effect that needs to be applied and the error in the EM bias correction that was applied (Figure 12). We are developing an approximate recipe for correcting the TOPEX SWH values (Figure 13), correcting the range values (Figure 14), and correcting the resulting net range estimate consequences (Figure 15). This information will be made available on our web site (<http://topex.wff.nasa.gov/>).

We emphasize that any radar altimeter is a complex system requiring continuing calibration and monitoring throughout its entire lifetime.

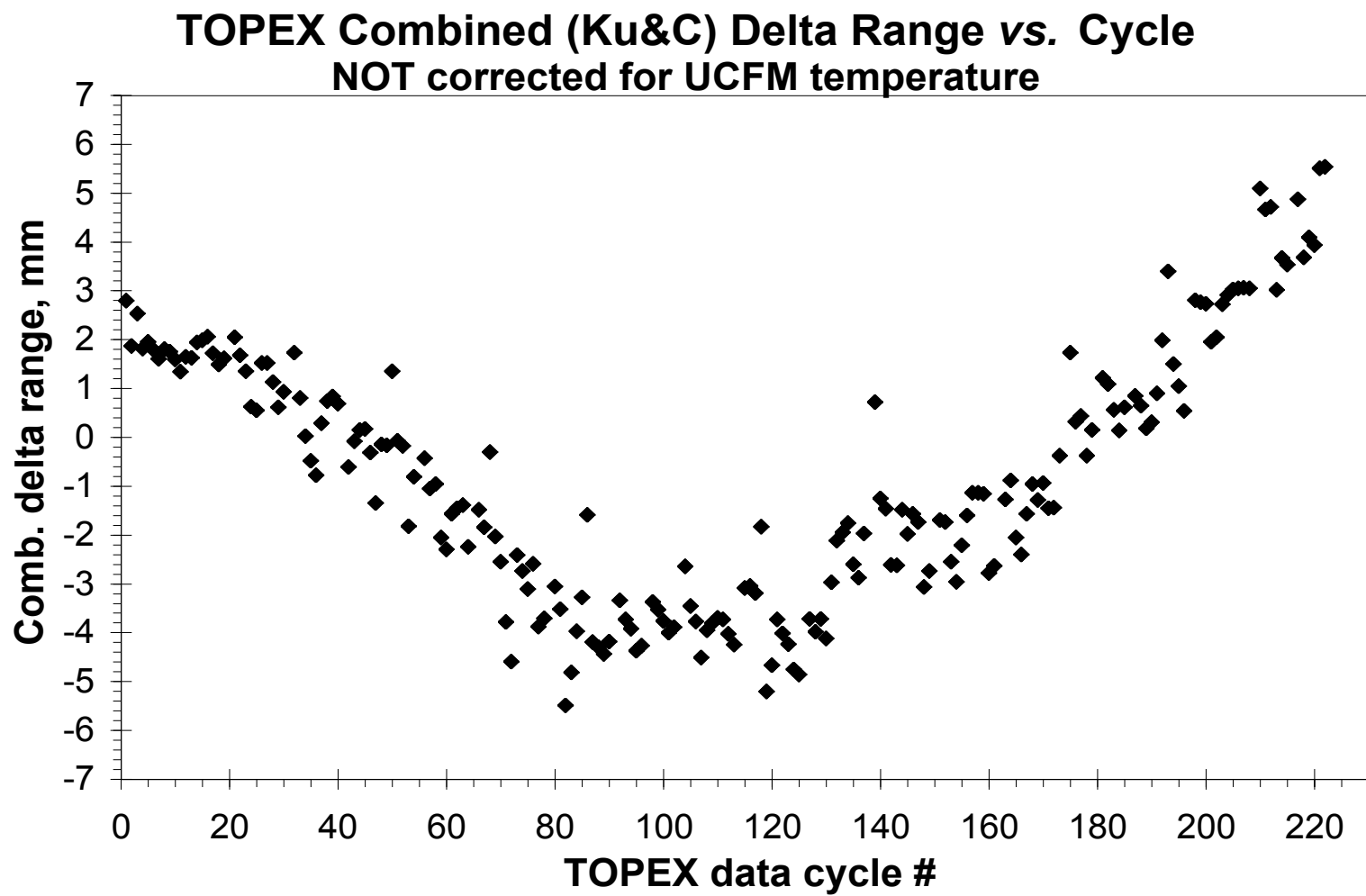


Figure 1

TOPEX Ku-Band Cycle-Avg Cal-1 and Cal-2 Delta AGC and Sigma0 (Cal Table Corrections Removed)

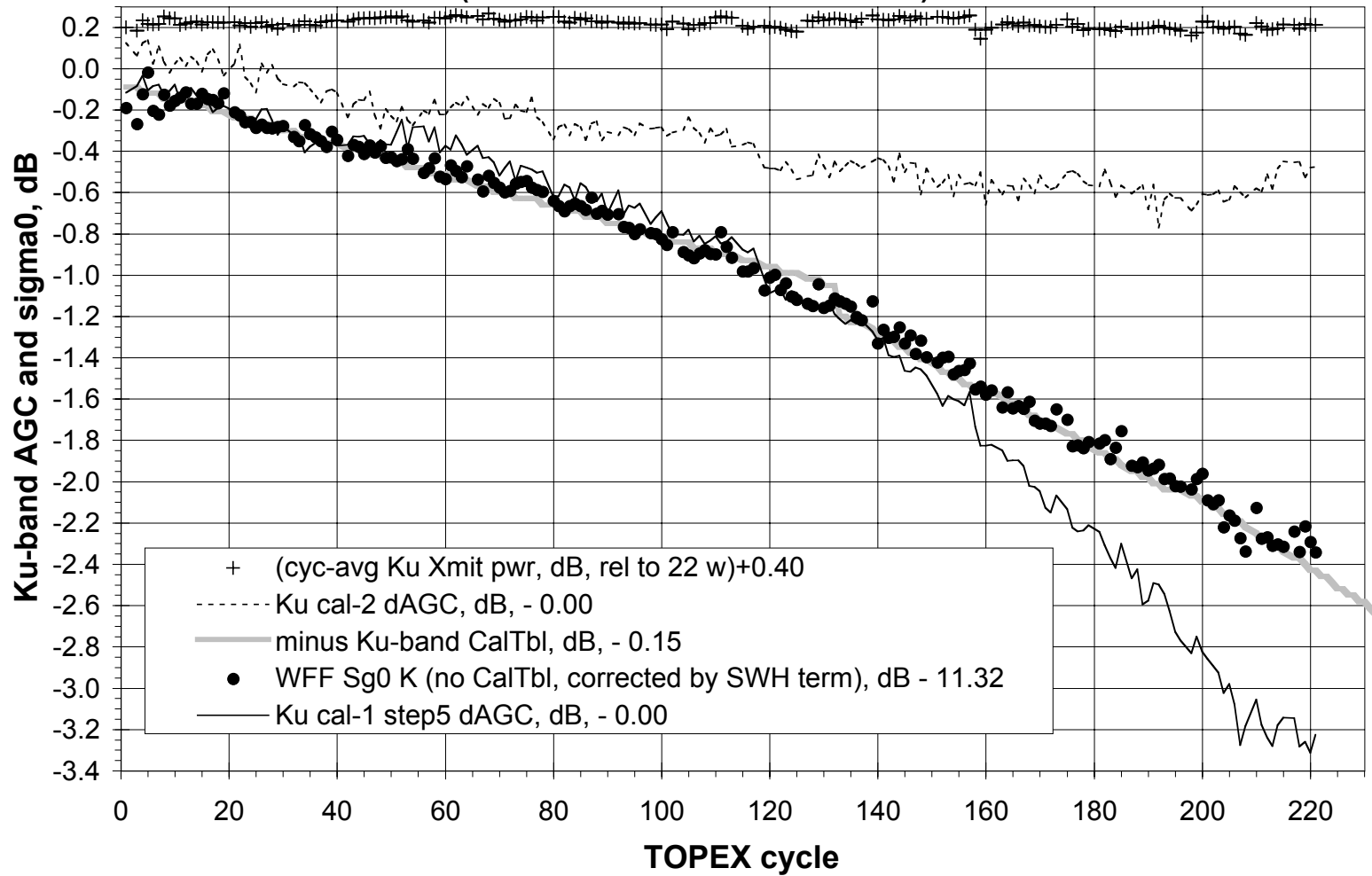


Figure 2

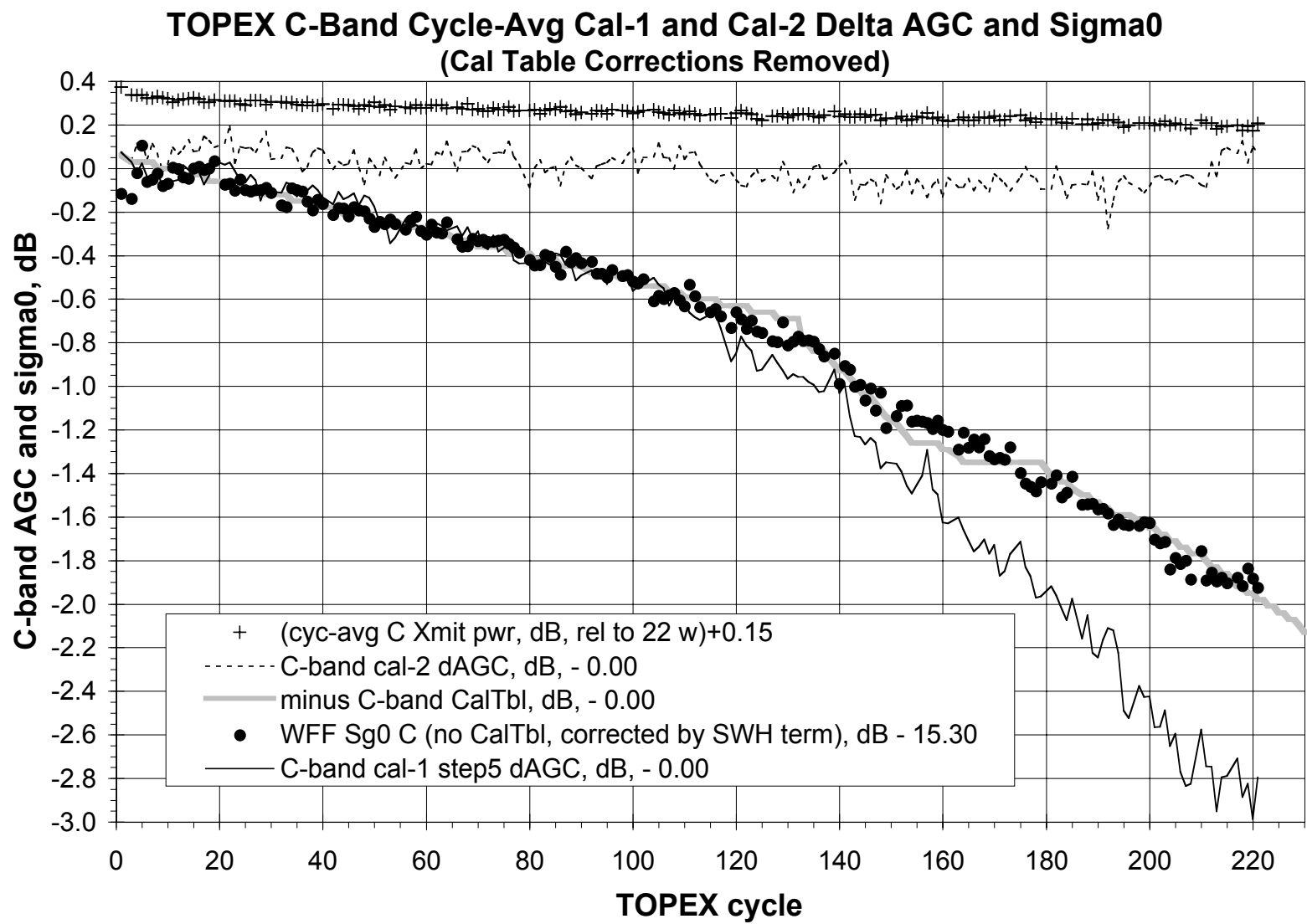


Figure 3

TOPEX Ku-Band Significant Waveheight vs Data Cycle, from WFF GDR Database

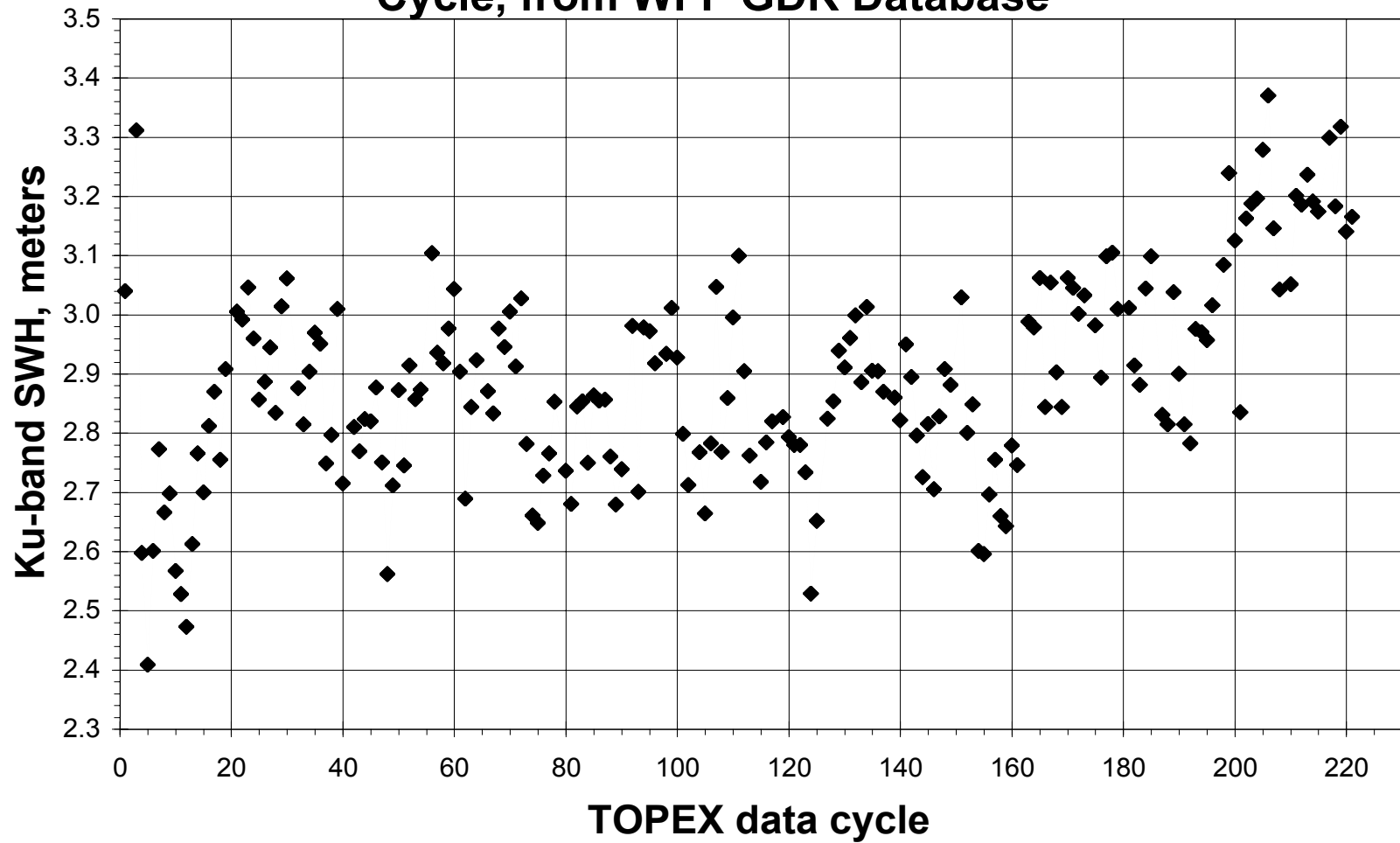


Figure 4

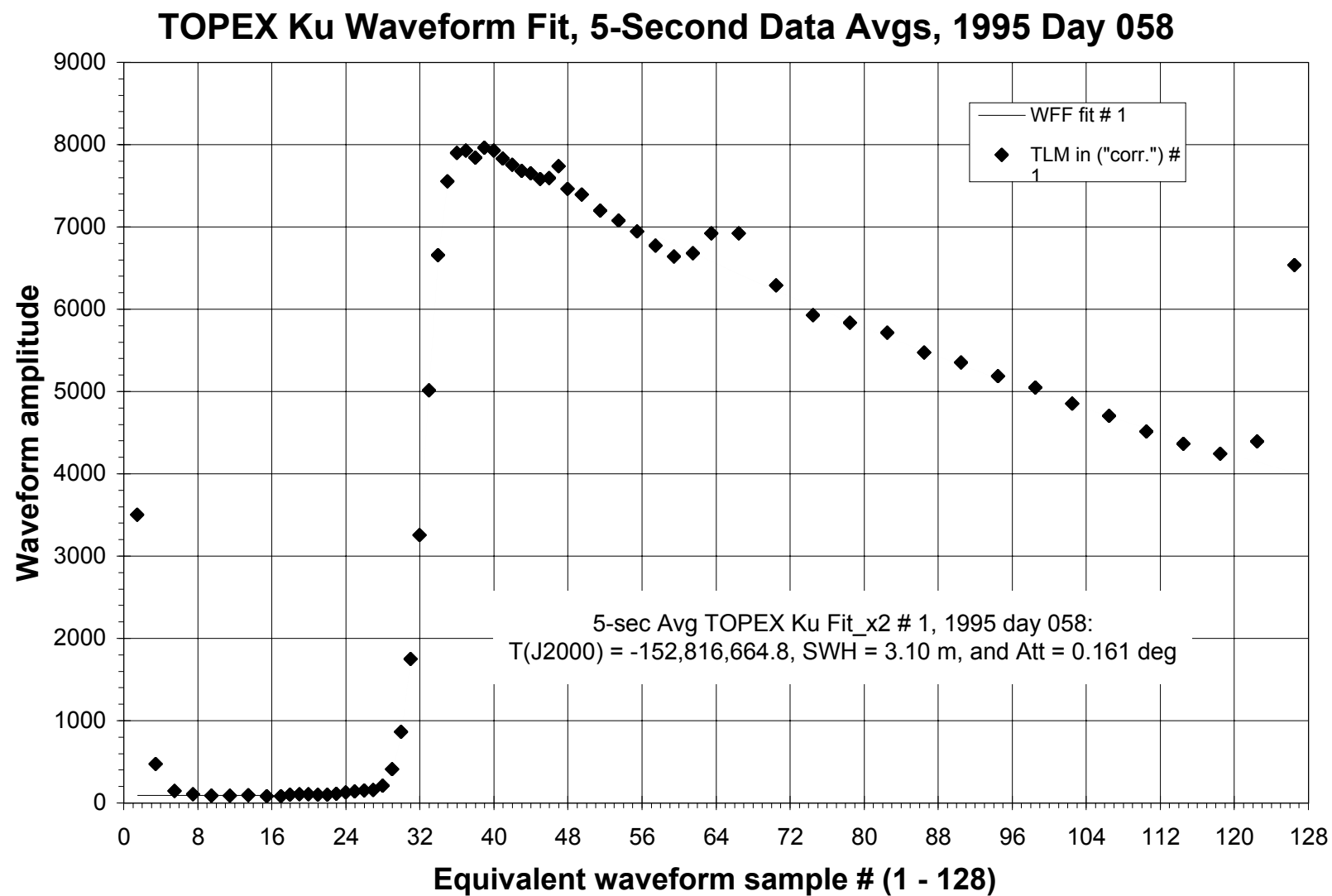


Figure 5

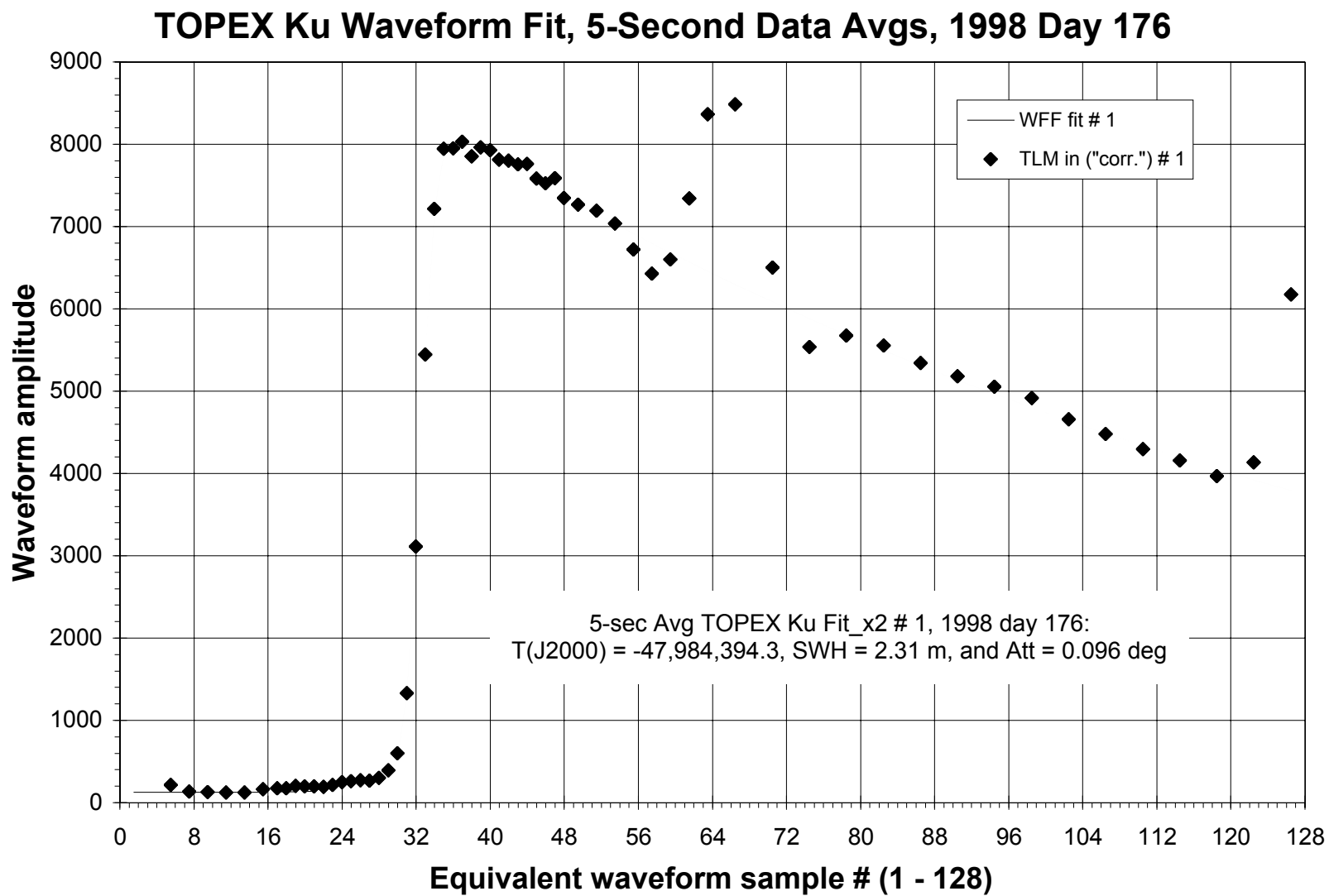


Figure 6

Ku-Band 1998d251 & 1991d155 Cal Sweep, TLM Gates 40, 44, 48

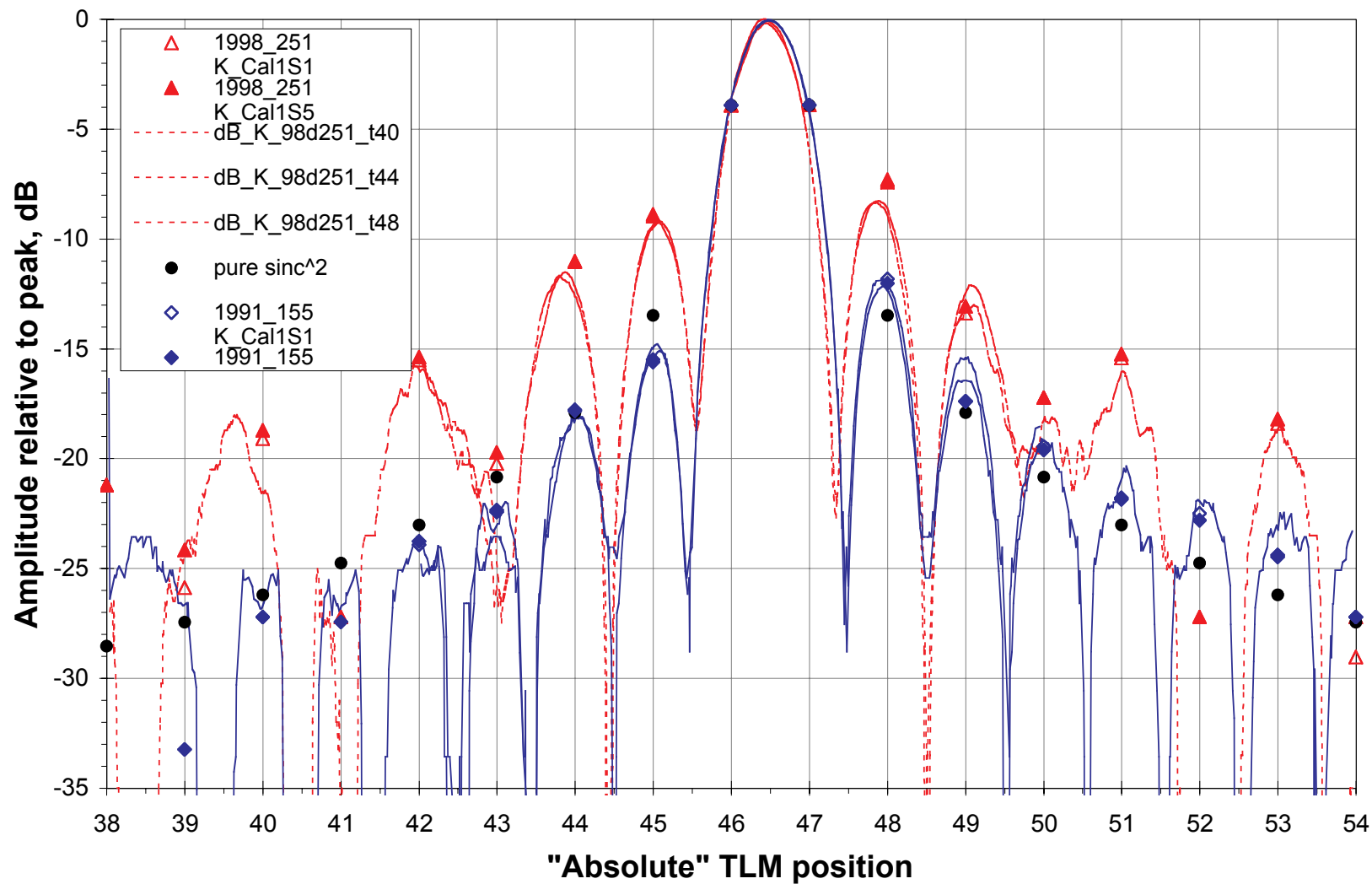


Figure 7

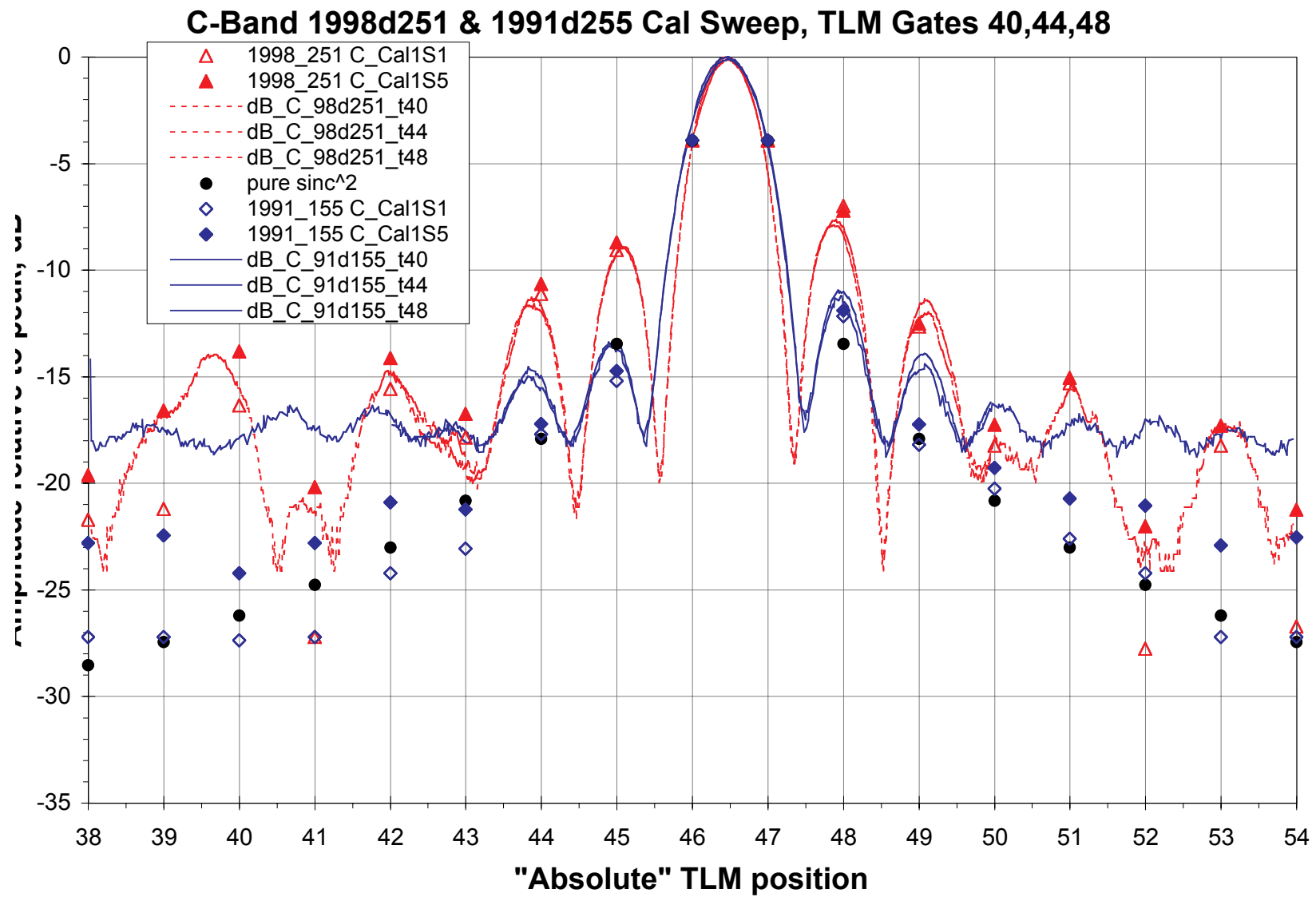


Figure 8

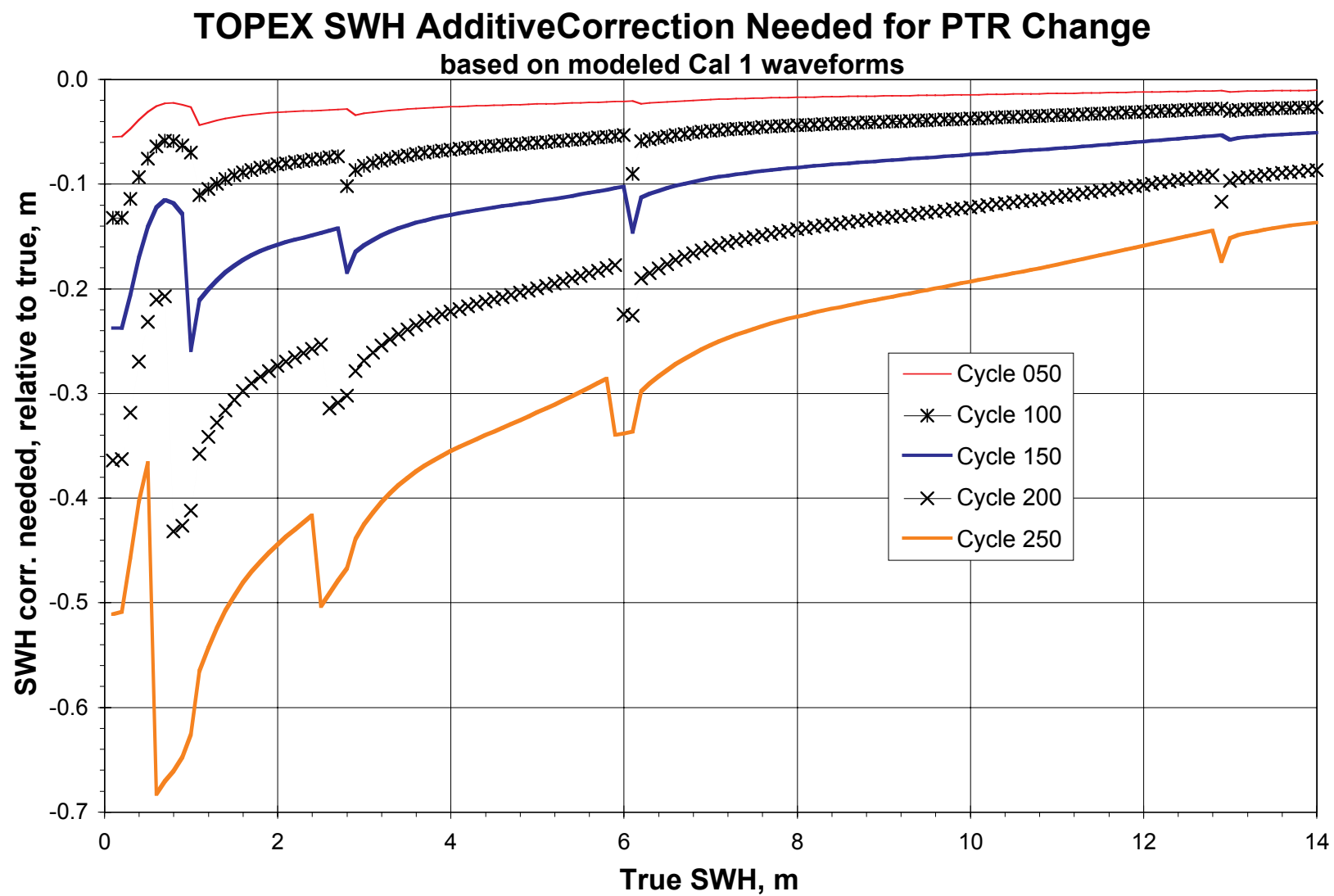


Figure 9

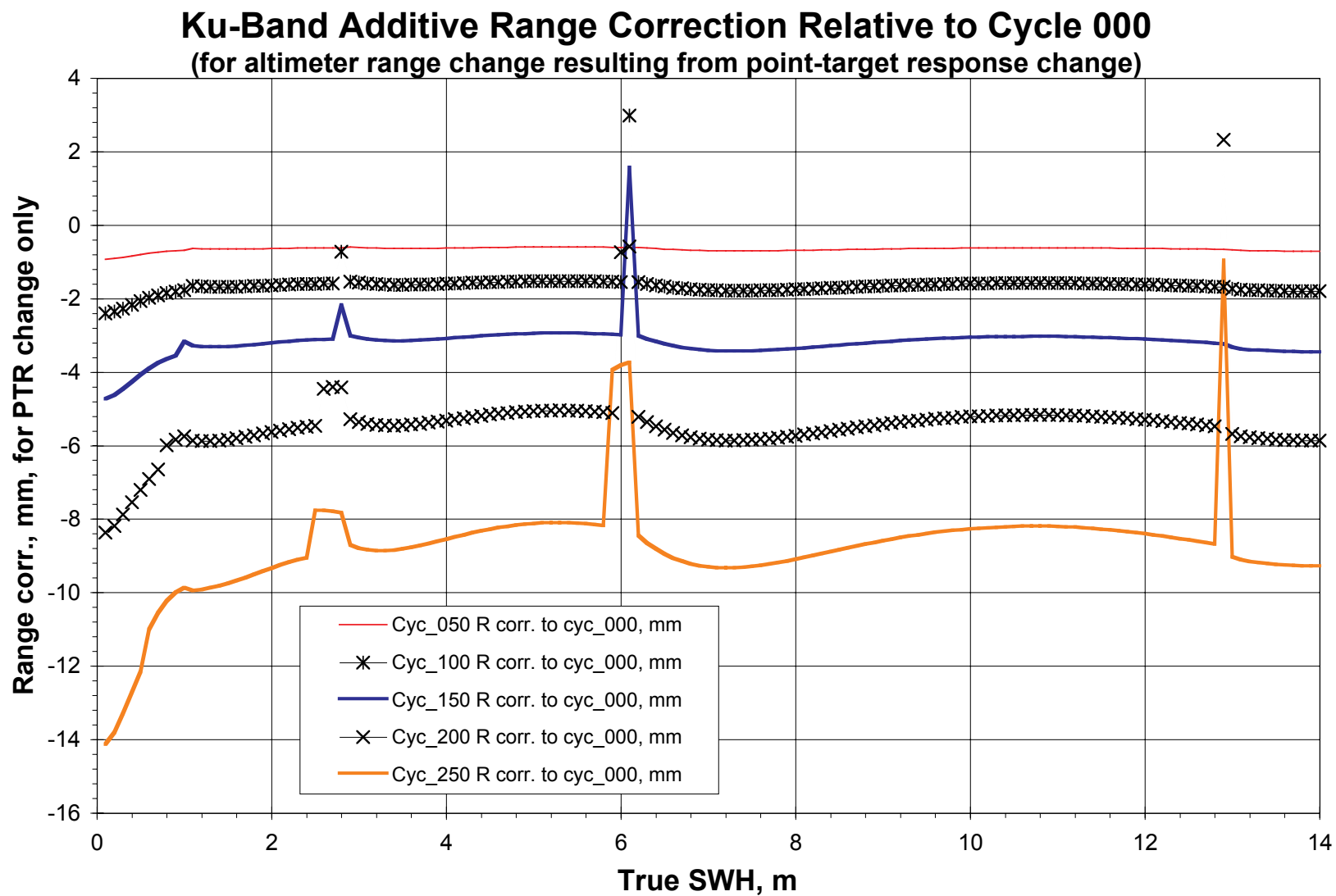


Figure 10

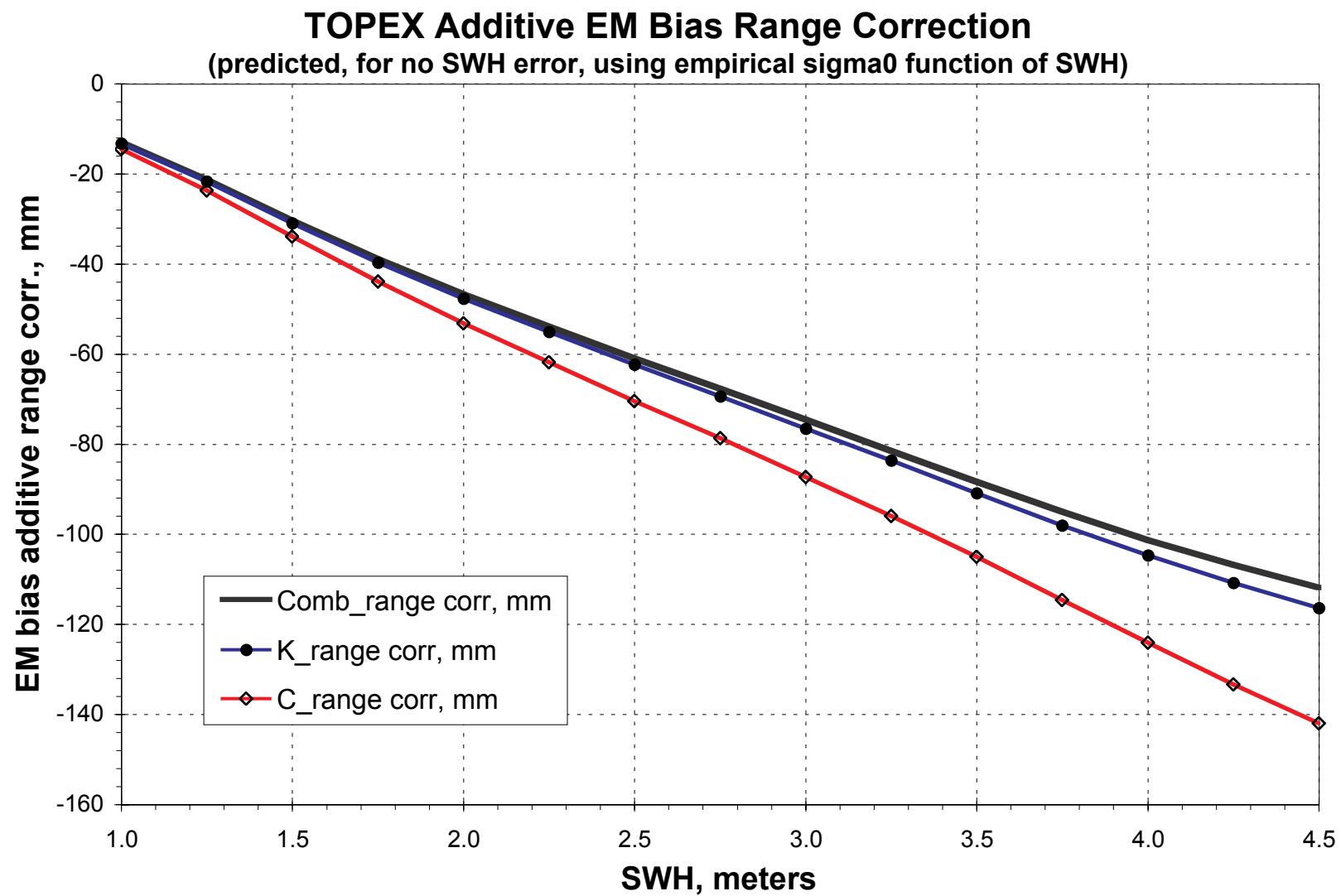


Figure 11

Net Ku Additive Range Correction relative to Cycle 000

Including Both the Track Point Change and the SWH Error in EM Bias

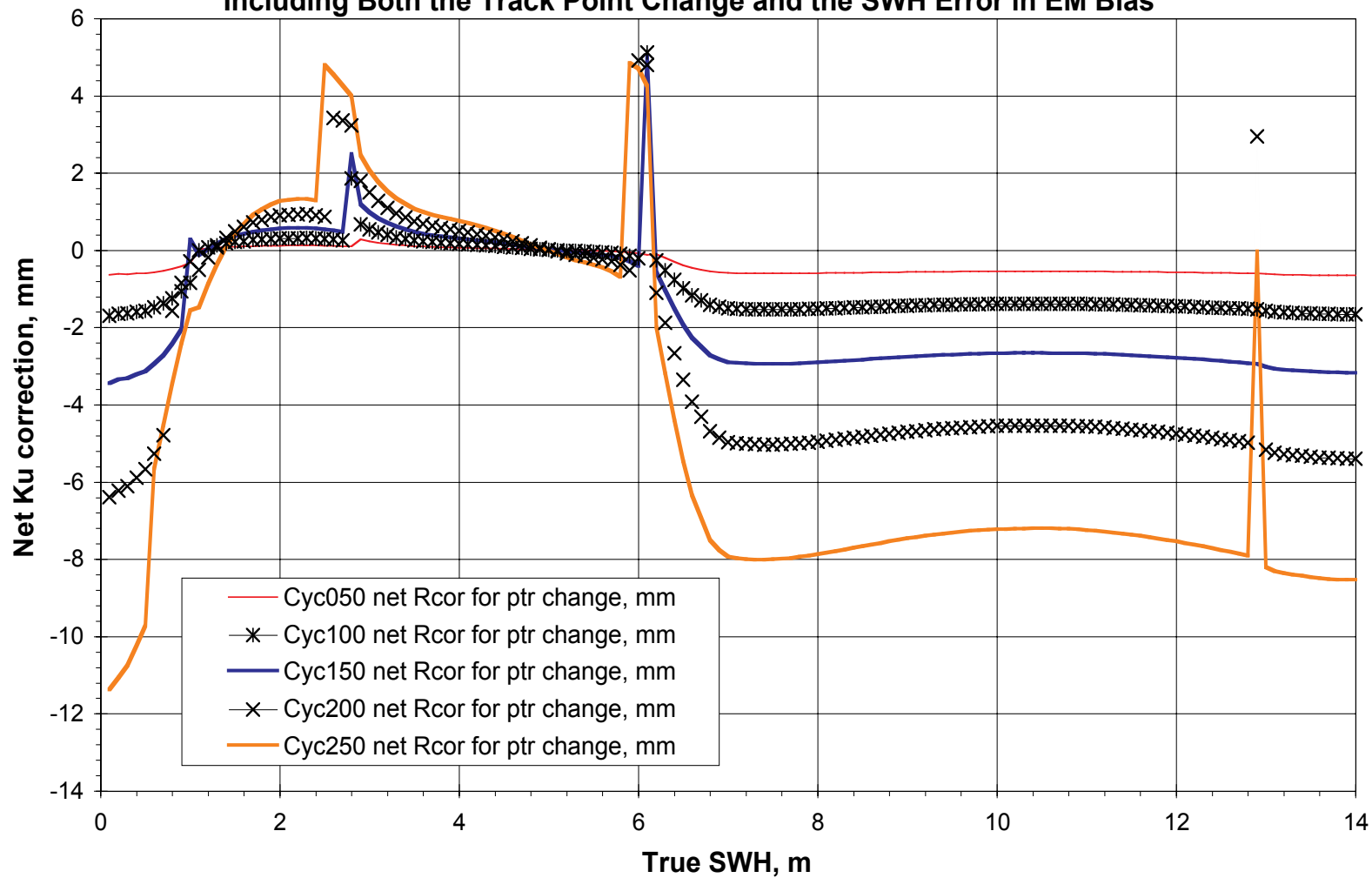


Figure 12

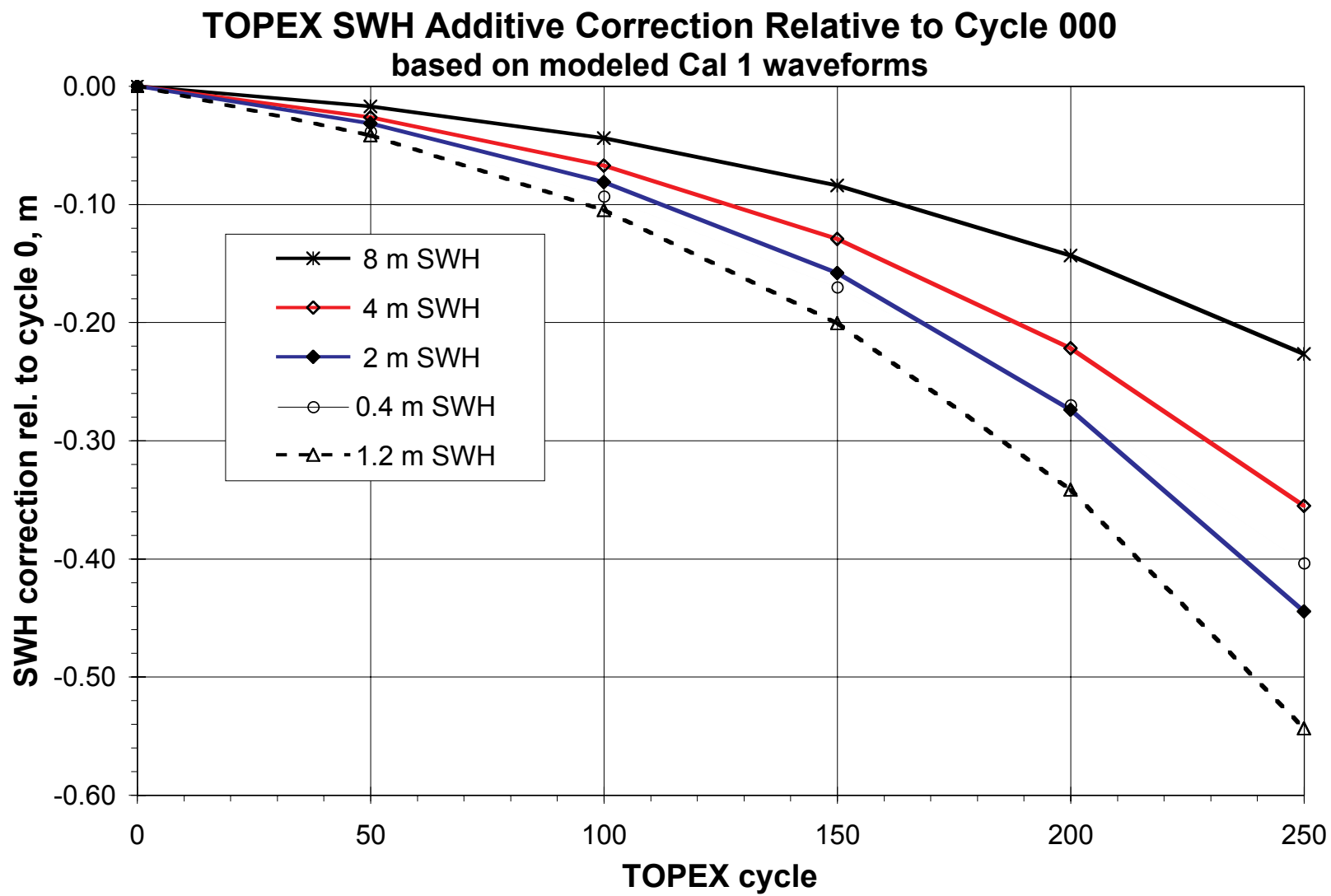


Figure 13

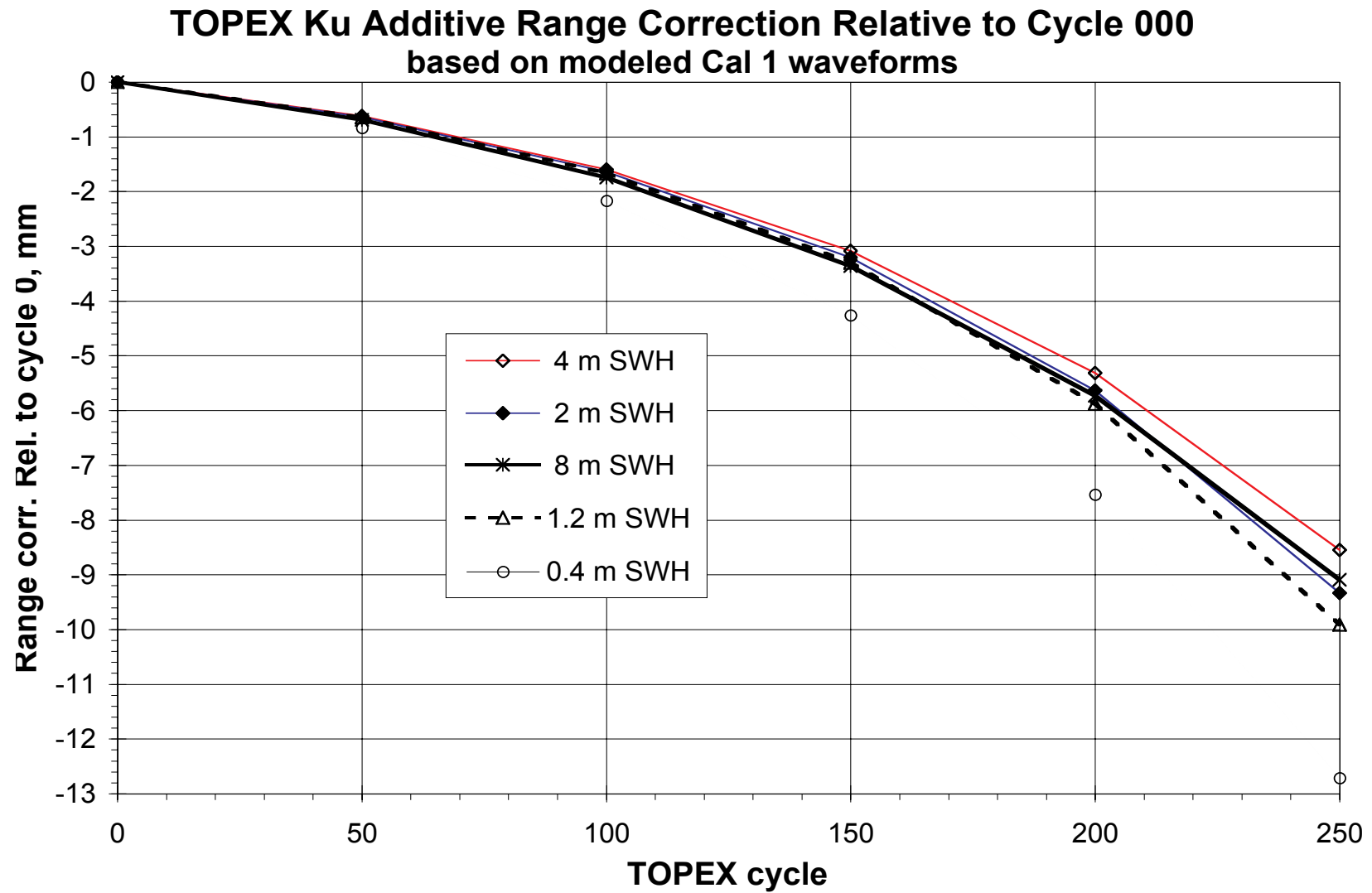


Figure 14

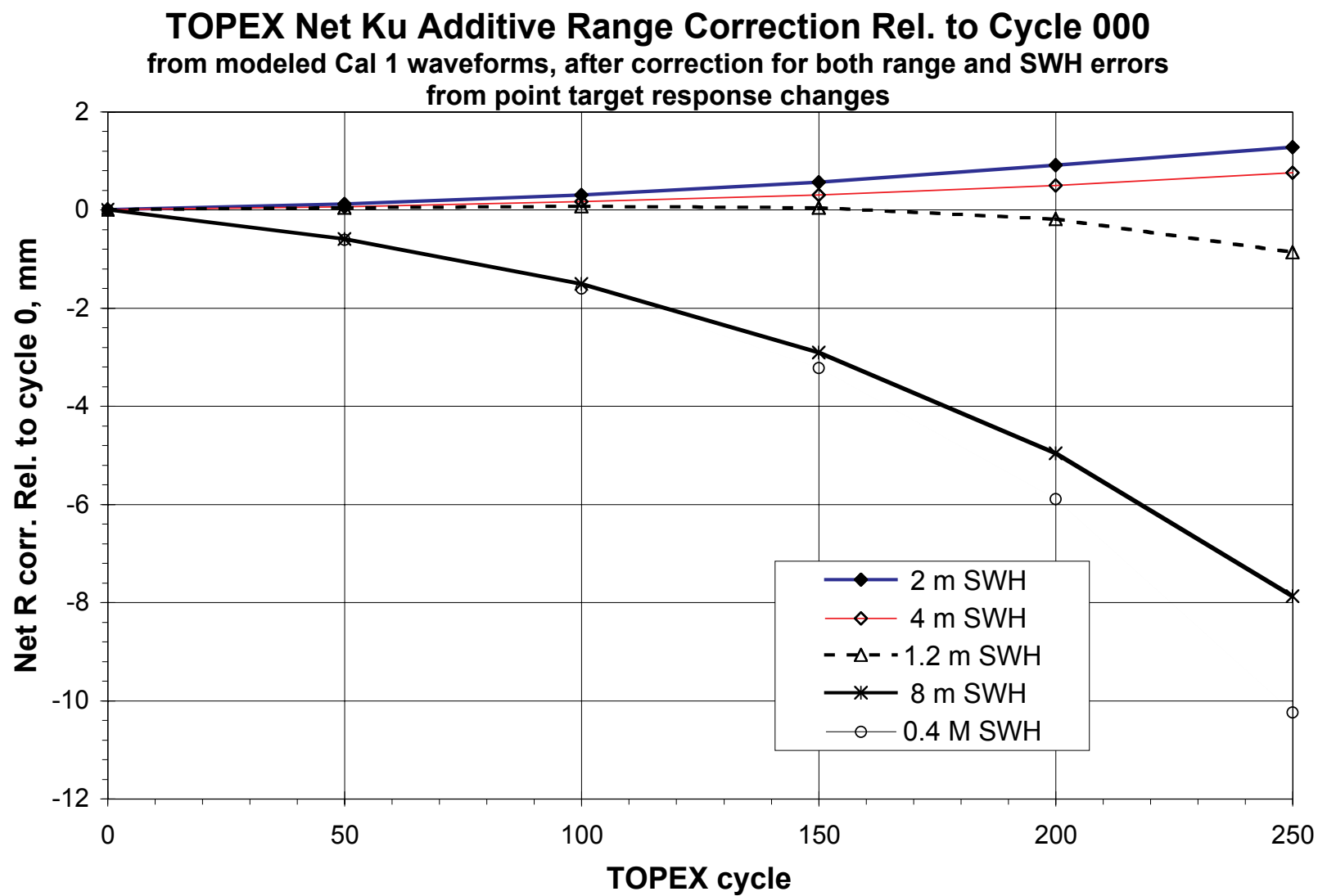


Figure 15